BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, SEPT. 11, 1863. NO. 241.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Desperate Attack upon Fort Sumter—Enemy Repulsed—Prisoners Taken, &c.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 9.—At half past one this morning the enemy made a bold and determined effort to carry Fort Sumter by assault. The fort was garrisoned by the Charleston Battalion and commanded by Major Stephen Elliott. The enemy approached in about fifty barges, and, as soon as they were seen, Fort Moultrie and Battery Bee opened upon them simultaneously with the infantry in Sumter. The Yankees succeeded in landing a portion of their force at the ruin, but after a 15 minute's contest, in which the Charleston Battalion fought chiefly with bricks, bats and hand-grenades, they were driven back and retreated in disorder. No account has yet been received concerning the Yankee loss in killed and wounded. We captured from the assaulting party three stands of colors, four or five barges, eighteen commissioned officers and one hundred and two rank and file. The prisoners are now coming up to the city. No casualties on our side, our men having good cover.

All quiet this morning.

A flag of truce is coming up from the fleet, but owing to recent instances of firing on our flag of truce, theirs will not be received.

From Richmond—The Virginia Legislature, &c.

RICHMOND, Sept. 9.—In the Virginia Senate, Mr. Collier, of Petersburg, submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of Commissioners to proceed to each of the Northern States to demand that they decide by the ballot box whether Virginia shall be separated from them in peace, provided the other States of the Confederacy institute a like commission. The resolution was forthwith considered, and, after a short debate, indefinitely postponed—yeas, 38; nay, Mr. Collier, 1.

The largest sale of imported goods ever offered in Richmond, took place to-day. The prices were higher than any heretofore obtained.

The news from Charleston to-day had an inspiring effect, and confidence is felt here that we shall have good tidings from there ere long.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Sept. 10.—The London correspondent of the New York *Times* states that the cotton interest in England is brisk, owing to the deficient supply of cotton. A Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says that political men of all parties here, consider the establishment of the new state of things in Mexico renders the formation of an alliance with the Confederacy as an indispensable necessity. It is reported that negotiations are going on to bring about that result. Slidell had a long interview with De LeHuys on the 20th and 21st. A steamer supposed to be the *Florida* was seen in the channel of Queenstown on the 23d, evidently on the track of American vessels.

The Central Association for the recognition of the Confederate States at Manchester has issued a manifesto strongly urging recognition or friendly mediation by the European Powers for the interest of all parties. Nothing new from the Army of Northern Virginia.

General Hood has so far recovered as to resume the command of his Division.

Another flag of truce boat is expected at City Point to-night.

Vandalism of the Enemy in East Tennessee.

ATLANTA, Sept. 8—Reports from East Tennesse says that Andy Johnson is in Knoxville, under the protection of the renegade, Sam Carter. They declare that every citizen sympathizing with Tennessee and all loyal citizens will be indemnified for their losses, from the property of the rebels. All cattle, including milch cows, have been driven into the Yankee camps and every act of Vandalism committed against the farmers to deprive the country of the power of providing food. In consequence of this policy, several companies of men, driven from desolated homes, have crossed the Tennessee river to join our army. Wheeler's cavalry fronts the enemy near Athens. Skirmishing is frequent.

Nothing of interest from Chattanooga.

From Mississippi.

JACKSON, Sept. 8.—Nothing from the front has been heard for the last two days. The lines are closed. No more persons are allowed to go into Vicksburg. Extensive preparations are being made by the Yankess to send an expedition against Magruder and Taylor in Louisiana.

The whereabouts of Smith and Taylor.

MOBILE, Sept. 8.—Kirby Smith is at Shreveport and Richard Taylor's command is at Vermillionville, having evacuated Brashear City.

"Wagner" Come Again.

Against the general protestations of the press, the Superintendent of the Association persists in keeping the man Wagner as an agent, and we give the following dispatches just as they reached us, that Colonel Thrasher may see we do not understand Wagner's system.—[ED. 100.

MOBILE, Sept. 8.—Sam Houston in July people Texas perfectly loyal devoted Confederacy men and boys going to Camp Bonham every preparation repel invasion expected next week

MOBILE, Sept. 8.—Meet Governors devise means concerted action hold at Marshall Texas 17th August present Gore La Lubock Texas Flanagan Ark Reynolds Mo rest not know.

A comical correspondent of the Atlanta *Intelligencer* tells the following. It is a new way of putting the case, and a sound one:

I was travelin in the kars a few days ago, and seats bein skase caused me to take a stand. After a while a lady come in, and she very modestly followed suit; for the officer sittin close by, with two yaller straps on his collar, seemed willing she should do so. At the next stashun, a benevolent lookin man, with black eyes, who had been standin up too, looked right strait at the "straps," and said, "Sir, this lady seems to be tired; if you are a gentleman, you would give her your seat."

Straps looked like a bum shell had busted. He bristled like a sorter showed his pistol, and axed: "Do you mean to say, sir, that I'm not a gentleman?" "Oh no, sir, not at all; you misunderstand; I sed if you *were* a gentleman you would give that lady your seat." Straps looked bothered. He rose forward to the perpendikler, and looked more fiercer, said he: "Do you mean, sir, to insinuate that I'm not a gentleman?" "By no means, sir; not at all; you wholly misunderstood me. I did not insinuate that you were not a gentleman. I sed if you *were* a gentleman you would give that lady your seat. That's what I sed." "I'll have you to understand, sir," said Straps, that I am a bearer of dispatches, and I'm entitled to a seat, and I'll not allow you or any other man to to insult me."

"No insult intended, sir—none whatever. I'm very sorry you misunderstood me. What I said was that if you *were* a gentleman, you would give that lady your seat."

Straps looked wilted and bothered. He did'nt set down, nor give up his seat, nor fight. About that time the conductor kum along and invited Straps and us men to another kar, and the kritikal jeakture was settled.

From Western Carolina.

CONCORD, Sept. 9th, 1863.

DEAR PROGRESS:—I promised you some time since, that I would drop you an occasional line from this place. As my residence here is a recent thing, I cannot, of course, say much from personal knowledge of public matters pertaining to this locality, nor of private sentiment respecting public matters, generally. Here, as elsewhere, the unhappy condition of our country is the all-absorbing subject of the public mind. The paralitic influence of the war upon business, is not more preceptible anywhere than it is here. Nor has any community suffered more, probably, than this, in the loss of men by the casualties of war. Notwithstanding all this, I discoverer in the people the same fixedness of purpose, the same unconquerable determination to be free and independent, as that which actuated them twelve months since. It is true, there are many who disapprove of the manner in which public affairs have been managed in some instances, especially with reference to North Carolina. But this sentiment is very far from assuming the shape of a systematic opposition to the government, as the State *Journal* and other papers would endeavor to make our enemies believe. Higher up than this, may be found, I understand, a very feeble Union sentiment, which is confined exclusively to the lowest class of society. Nothing need be apprehended from any demonstration which Unionists may make in this State—the papers aforesaid to the contrary, notwithstanding.

I am happy to inform you of a measure which the government has established in this flour region for suppressing undue speculation in that prime article. It is this: to impress all flour purchased from the producer at more than the government price; which, in every locality, is so graduated as to make it equal to seven times the ordinary price in peace times,—This price should be sufficient to gratify the avarice of the most money-loving son of mammon among them. Let every buyer aid the government in this measure of mercy to the poor and needy of our land, by refusing to purchase above the established price; and then if the producer refuses to sell at those reasonable figures, let the wheat rot upon his hands; and let the wrath of God accomplish its work upon his devoted head. Yours, SINCERELY.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the members of Captain B. C. Manly's Battery, in camp near Frederick Hall, Va., September 4th, 1863,

Lieut. Sid. M. Dunn was called to the chair, and Corporal A. Weddin was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman, in a few appropriate remarks, explained the object of the meeting, when,

On motion, Sergeant McKimmon, Corporals Brooks and Settle, Privates J. Atkinson and H. E. Thain were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the same, who reported through their chairman the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has been the will of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe in His Divine Providence to remove from our midst our worthy friends and brothers in arms, W. F. RAMSAY, who fell at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 2d, 1863, and CHAS. E. HARWARD and GEORGE V. BRIDGERS, who fell in a skirmish with the enemy at Frankstown, Md., July 10th, 1863; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the decree of Heaven, yet we deeply mourn the loss of our esteemed companions.

Resolved, That we tender to the families of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in the deep grief in which they are plunged; and, although, we have but little of this world's consolations to offer, yet we would recommend them to that God who can "temper the wind to the shorn lamb, and will give beauty for ashes, and the evil of joy for mourning, and the garment of praise for the spirit of Heaviness."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the members of their families, and to the *Christian Advocate* and Raleigh *Progress* for publication.

LT. S. M DUNN, Chairman.

CORP'L A. WEDDIN, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER TO IRELAND.—Lieutenant Capseal, of Richmond, has been commissioned and sent as Commissioner to Ireland, to represent the Confederate cause in that country, and counteract the influences brought to bear by the Lincoln Government, to induce them to enlist in the Yankee crusade.

GEN. HOLMES NOT DEAD.—We are informed by a gentleman who left Little Rock (Ark.) on the 20th ult., that the rumor of the death of Gen. Holmes is not true. Our informant says that he had been very ill, but was rapidly mending. General Price was in command of the forces in that quarter.—*Mobile Tribune*, 1st.

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District.—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civic position, at this time; but we are confident that he will shrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till election and send bills to this office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Sept. 10, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD NO. 2, COMPOSED of the following named Medical Officers:
Surgeon EUGENE GRISSOM,
Surgeon RICHARD B. HAYWOOD,
Will meet at the town of Halifax, in Halifax county, on Wednesday, the 16th instant; at Wilson, in Wilson county, on the 18th, and at Goldsboro, in Wayne county, on the 19th, for the purpose of examining all persons belonging to the 27th, 28th, 33d, 34th and 35th Regiments of Militia, who claim exemption from military duty, on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. —, issued from the Adjutant General's office. EDWARD WARREN,
Sept 12-t18S Surg. Gen. N. C.

WANTED

A RELIABLE MAN OVER FORTY-FIVE YEARS old, (a native preferred) to go as a substitute, for which a liberal price will pe paid if application be made immediately at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
Sept. 11-tf

SECOND ARRIVAL.

OPENED THIS DAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER, NEW Shoes and a new hand at the business, but anything to please the Ladies. Received this week from the Factory in Iredell county, a few more cases of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine Calf and Goat Skin Shoes. Call and get a good fit, next door to Willaims & Haywood's Drug Store. Terms CASH.
Several cases of A No. 1, superior quality; also a small lot of Brogans next week. Call soon, as they are going fast. J. H. KIRKHAM.
Sept 10-3t*

ESTRAY.

TAKEN UP ON SUNDAY EVENING LAST, AT my residence near Raleigh, a bay mare, all black feet and no other particular mark. Owner is notified to come forward, pay charges and take her away.
Sept 9-4t*

MILITARY NOTICES.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

AFTER MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF A WARfare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country, and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad; your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion in the vain hope that, by a desperate effort, success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory, that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism wherever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions, as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory, or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this end, all that is necessary is, that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders—and when with any approach of such equality, have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; that others have left for temporary attention to their affairs, with the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others, again, have left their posts from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience, by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism) are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number, to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my country women—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all-powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country, and to their God.

Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three.
(SEAL.) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN, Sect'y of State.
Aug 5-20t

The papers throughout the Confederate States are requested to copy the above proclamation, at the earliest moment, and for twenty days thereafter, and send their bills to the Private Secretary of the President.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
CAMP HOLMES, Aug. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE PROCLAmation of amnesty and pardon by the President, an earnest invitation is extended to all persons absent without leave from the army, to report themselves at the Camp of Instruction immediately, to be forwarded to their regiments. All good citizens are entreated to use every means in their power to prevail upon persons of the class named to return to their duty. They will be well treated and past offences forgotten. Transportation will be furnished to their commands.

But it must be distinctly understood that after the expiration of the time set by the President, the most vigorous measures in the power of the government will be instituted for the arrest and punishment of all absent from their commands without leave. None need expect to evade longer the service which they justly owe to their country. Let them report at once to their militia officers to be sent to camp, or come in person without delay.

II. A Camp of Instruction will be opened at "Camp Vance," near Morganton, on the 10th of August. All persons subject to conscription in the 9th and 10th District will report to Capt. James C. McRae, Commanding Camp Vance.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adj't. Aug 5-20t

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (H. D.,)
Raleigh, Aug. 31st, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 2.

SO MUCH OF GENERAL ORDER NO. 1, (ISsued Aug. 18th, 1863,) as exempts "the Commanding Officer of each Company of the Militia and Adjutant of the Regiment" from Home Defence duty is hereby revoked.

By order of GOV. VANCE:
JAMES H. FOOTE,
Sept 1-1w Assistant Adjutant General.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

LAND FOR SALE.

250 ACRES, SEVEN MILES SOUTH OF RALEIGH and immediately on the stage road to Fayetteville. The Dwelling and out buildings in tolerable repair. An early application may secure to you a happy home.
GEO. T. COOKE.
Raleigh, Sept. 5-1w

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by JOLLY & LACK,
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD AT TOWLES' AUCTION ROOM on Saturday, 13th inst., a complete set of Benton's Thirty Years in the Senate; and Niles' Weekly Register, complete, with the exception of one volume, both in good order.
Sept 9-2t* JAMES M. TOWLES, Auct'r.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN N. C. BONDS FOR SALE.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD,
Statesville, Aug. 10, 1863.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, sealed proposals will be received at this office till the 15th of September next, for Twenty N. C. six per cent. Coupon Bonds of One Thousand Dollars each, dated October, 1861, issued under authority of an act of the Legislature incorporating said Company, passed 1855.

Communications to be endorsed on the back, "Bids for N. C. Bonds."

Bids will be opened in the presence of the President of this Company and the President and Cashier of the Agency of the Bank of N. C. at this place.

Successful bidders will be notified and required to deposit the amount of their bids in the Bank of N. C. at Raleigh, Branch Bank of N. C. at Charlotte, or at this place, or with J. A. Lancaster & Co., Richmond, Va.
Sept 3-td R. F. SIMONTON, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL SHARES OF STOCK IN NORTH CAROlina Railroad Company. Apply to
Sept 8-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

SILVER SPOONS FOR SALE.

ONE DOZEN SILVER SPOONS FOR SALE.
Apply at the PROGRESS OF ICE.
Aug. 27-2w

WAX CANDLES FOR SALE—NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR CANDLES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ON HAND A LARGE stock of Wax Candles. Orders solicited.
Address, KLAPP & BERRY,
Aug. 25-10t* Graham, N. C.

FOR SALE.

550 ACRES OF NO. 1 HICKORY creek land, dwelling Houses, Barns and Stables and fine Orchards. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation. Any person wishing to purchase can have possession of the Land in a short time. This land is eight miles from Greensboro' and three and a half miles from Jamestown Depot. F. A. GARRETT,
Aug. 17-1m Greensboro, N. C.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to
July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to
June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 8-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postaged paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FOR YEARS AD-ministered an ointment to many friends in cases of Rheumatism (which she considers almost a specific in the disease) gratuitously, now offers it for sale to the public for a small consideration, believing that its general use will greatly dimish the empire of this terrible tyrant:

HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY IT!
READ THE CERTIFICATES—TRY IT!

PRICE: $5 per box, sent by mail anywhere in the Confederate States. Address
MRS. S. A. REID, box 307,
Raleigh, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 31, 1863.

Dear Mrs. Reid: After having tried your Ointment for Rheumatism thoroughly, and having experienced great relief therefrom, I feel safe in saying that it is one of the greatest remedies of the age. Nothing can eradicate the disease, but it can be relieved to a certain extent, and your Ointment accomplishes all that any medicine can do. I have recommended it in numerous instances, and always with good has its use been attended. God bless you for your kindness in administering relief to
THOS. J. JOHNSTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1, 1863.

Mrs. S. A. Reid: Having used your Ointment myself and for others of my family, I may safely pronounce it the *best* remedy for Rheumatism I have ever tried.

I would advise *all* who are afflicted with this disease to give it a trial.

Yours respectfully,
Aug 29-tf H. PORTER.

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 25-tf

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms. Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.
SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A STOUT NEGRO BOY TO TURN WHEEL OF power press. Very liberal wages will be paid. Apply at this office. Aug 29

A GOOD RELIABLE MAN CAN BE HAD TO [illegible]

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE FORTIFICATIONS, Raleigh, about the middle of July, my negro boy DAVE. He is complete colored, [illegible] feet six inches high, and 20 years of age. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in jail so that I can get him.
Sept 3-5t* W. A. BLOUNT.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the apprehension of my negro boy, [illegible] and his delivery in any jail of the State so that I get him. I bought said boy in Richmond, Va., on the 15th of last, but he was raised and formerly belonged in Buncombe county, N. C. Said boy is about 5 ft. 8 in. high, heavy set, between 25 and 30 years old, and of a light bread color. Said boy was impressed by the State and delivered to Col. Pennix of Caswell county, and put in Wilmington to labor on public works, where he remained a month or two and made his escape at Goldsboro' on his return home about the last of May, 1863.
Aug. 31-M3s5w* J. L. MOTLEY,
Danville, Va.

RANAWAY.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON WEDnesday night, August 12th, my negro boy ALFRED. He is nearly black, with a deep scar on his under [illegible] rather slender and about sixteen years old. No doubt he will try to pass for a free boy. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in jail.
Aug 14-tf T. McGEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any [illegible] manufactured North. Every person who has [illegible] speaks well of its quality. It has a blue [illegible] and flows freely from the pen. It can be [illegible] wholesale or retail, by address[ing] the subscriber.

For thirteen years writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address, J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.
C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle. Those having claims will please present them for payment. GEO. BISHOP,
Aug 21-tf F. J. GARDNER.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

A GENUINE ARTICLE OF LORILLARD'S [illegible] Snuff and Appleby's Fresh or Sweet [illegible] send the above Snuff in any quantity, from one [illegible] upwards, by express. A. A. WILLARD,
Aug 7-t15S* Greensboro, N. C.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, P. ANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hanson.
Jan 13-tf

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Monday, Sept. 7th, 1863, and continue ten months. It is important that pupils should be present at the commencement of the session. For information as to the method of admission, &c., address
WILLIE J. PALMER, Principal,
Aug 14-2w Raleigh, N. C.

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.
Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.
Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
July 25-3m.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches.
June 25 6m

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day $3 5
Week 20
Month 80

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.
June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer
Standard copy

THE NORTH [illegible] AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

WILL MEET, PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT with the [illegible] at New Providence, Graham, [illegible] C., on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in October.
Aug 28-td WM. E. LONG, Sec'y.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL [illegible] of Land near Raleigh. Apply at [illegible]

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 11, 1863.

Rags! Rags! Rags!—The highest cash price will be paid at the PROGRESS OFFICE for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

Any of our friends receiving important [illegible] from the army by private letter or telegram, will do a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

A CARD.

It is well known to Gov. Vance and the citizens generally that I had nothing to do with the assault on either of the printing offices that has been mobbed in this city, but that on the contrary I did all I could to save both, and that I have denounced the mob that attacked the *Journal* office in unmeasured terms. It is said in an Extra from the *Journal* office that some of my hands were engaged in the attack upon that office. Of this I know nothing more than that my hands deny any participation in the matter. I have not counselled mobs and I shall never be engaged in one. I have lost one office at the hands of the infamous Yankees; if those who ought to be my friends, citizens or soldiers, want to destroy the one I now have they can do it. I shall endeavor to do my duty as a law-abiding citizen.

J. L. PENNINGTON.

Raleigh, Sept. 10, 1863.

Mob Violence in Raleigh—Two Printing Offices Destroyed—One by Soldiers, the other by Citizens.

We have a most unpleasant duty to perform in the account which is to follow. The teachings of depraved presses, clerical quacks and corrupt politicians are bearing their fruits. The Capitol of the good old orderly, peace loving State of North Carolina has been disgraced by mob violence, the cause of the Confederacy weakened and law and order set at defiance, and some of our own people are to blame for the lawless proceedings.

On Wednesday night, about 10 o'clock, a part of Benning's Georgia Brigade, probably some fifty to one hundred men, apparently led by officers, passed up Fayetteville Street and halted at the *Standard* office. They were armed and carried torches. Some of the officers went to Mr. Holden's house and enquired for that gentleman. He appeared and invited them in, but after assuring themselves they had found his residence they withdrew and soon the attack was made on the office by the armed men. The men did not seem to be excited or to manifest any passion, but went to gutting the office as they would have commenced the performance of any ordinary camp duty, all the movements being seemingly directed and carried on by officers. We were not present but obtained our information from gentlemen of high character and position who witnessed the proceedings. The soldiers seemed to have no feeling in the matter, but acted the part only of machines, obeying and carrying out the orders of superiors. There was a Colonel, a Major and several officers of lower rank present, and many believe here that General Benning was privy to the whole matter, and that he concurred in the proceedings. We hope that he will be able to clear himself of the imputation. This act is an outrage upon the State and we doubt not but Gov. Vance will demand the prompt punishment of the ringleaders at the hands of the government authorities at Richmond. Every officer engaged in it should be cashiered and the men should be punished. Mr. Holden is not considered a traitor by the masses of the people of North Carolina, but if he had been guilty of treason it is no reason that an armed mob should be sent to the Capitol of the State to destroy private property, for our laws are supposed to be sufficient for the punishment of all offenders. Those Georgians have fought side by side with our own brave boys on many a field, but how can they strike hands with them after such disgraceful behavior at the Capitol of their beloved State?

But we have heard it asserted, and are inclined to believe it true, that citizens of this city and State led, engineered and cheered forward the party. If this be so then the Georgians are not near so guilty as the unprincipled wretches who persuaded them to the commission of this lawless act.

The type were all thrown in the street or scattered about the house, some State work was destroyed, and paper, stationery, &c., carried off. Neither the building or the power-press were injured, and Mr. Holden expects to resume the publication of his paper in a few days. We invite attention to his Card in another column.

Governor Vance being sent for, arrived at the scene of destruction about the time the work of gutting the office had been completed. He asked one of the officers to assemble his men as he wished to address them. The men at once formed into line and the Governor addressed them, begging them to disperse and go to their quarters, which they promised to do.

As soon as it was known that Governor Vance was on the ground, the men desisted from the work of destruction, and fell into ranks under orders from their officers. The Governor then addressed them in eloquent [illegible] terms. He told them in substance that he regretted to see such brave men engaged in so disreputable a work—in a proceeding fraught with dishonor to themselves and disaster to the cause for which they had nobly risked their lives upon many a hard fought field; that it pained him to know that a blow had been struck at the dearest rights of the private citizen—rights purchased by the richest blood of their patriotic fathers, and in the defense of which every man among them should be ready to lay down his life; that, although he differed from the editor of the *Standard*, it was his duty to extend to that gentleman the fullest protection of the law, until an act of treason was committed, and that as the Chief Magistrate of North Carolina, he would defend him, as he would every other citizen of the State at any hazard and to the fullest extent of his ability; that they might rest assured he would be the first to punish treason as he would be the last to infringe upon the liberty of the press, or any other right secured by the Constitution of his country; that the work in which they were engaged, though undertaken, perhaps, from patriotic impulses, was really an insult to the State of North Carolina, a disgrace to the Southern cause, and without a precedent, even among the people who had shown themselves the pliant tools and abject minions of the miserable despot who rules at Washington; that the simple destruction of the private property of a single individual, though a gross outrage in itself, sunk into [illegible] cause of liberty—to that holy cause in which the warmest sentiments of his bosom were all enlisted—in consequence of the evil passions this act of violence would engender among our already irritated people; and that in the name of law and order, and in behalf of the quiet citizens who had been alarmed by their heedless violence, he entreated them as patriots, as soldiers and as gentlemen, to desist from further demonstrations and to return immediately to their quarters.

Some one, apparently an officer and their leader, assured him that no further violence should be perpetrated, when, having given three hearty cheers for Governor Vance, they marched to their camp.

This ended the excitement for the night. There were but few citizens on the streets, the Mayor only arriving at the *Standard* office after the work of destruction had been completed, and the bulk of the population knew nothing of it until yesterday morning.—At an early hour, however, the news spread and many citizens visited the *Standard* office to see the wreck. People talked in an excited manner and much bad blood was visible. The work of mob violence had been commenced at the instigation, invitation and bidding of bad men among us, and a spirit of lawlessness was abroad. Between 7 and 8 o'clock, before many of the citizens had come on the streets, the town bell was rung, a hundred or two citizens were assembled at the market place, and another lawless and disgraceful event is added to the affair of the night previous. The mob entered the *State Journal* office and in fifteen minutes the establishment is gutted, the type thrown in the street and about the building, furniture broken up, books and papers thrown around and other damage done. This we regret more than the other, because it was done by citizens, but it must be confessed that it was only carrying out the teachings of the *Journal* and *Register*, and but for the oppotune arrival of Gov. Vance, who addressed the crowd and begged them to disperse, the Raleigh *Register* would have shared the fate of the *Standard* and *Journal*. The *State Journal* and *Register* have asked for mob law and they have got it, and we hope they have got enough of it to prevent a repitition of their former bad behaviour. Two weeks ago we cautioned these and other disciples of mob law in North Carolina to beware; that they were treading on a volcano—we knew the sentiments and feelings of the people, and that if mob violence was once commenced there was no telling where it would stop.

Gov. Vance addressed this crowd in front of the office, implored them to disperse, and, after cheering for his Excellency and for Mr. Holden, they did disperse, and soon all became quiet; but so sure as the *Standard* or any other paper that defends the loyalty of North Carolina and the rights of the people is again attacked by soldiers or others, the mob will break out afresh and with increased violence, and blood as well as property will be demanded. Regret these things as much as we may, such will be the inevitable result of further aggressions, and we now caution those who have advocated mob violence to cease their lawless teachings. Preachers have walked up and down these streets and urged mob violence and the hanging of citizens, while some of the papers of the State have urged the soldiers to come to Raleigh and do the very thing they have done. These things are disgraceful to the city, disgraceful to the State and damaging to the Confederacy, and a repetition of the violence of Wednesday night and the mob of Thursday morning would cause the people to turn out and tear up their own Railroads to prevent the passage of troops through the State. If the government will respect and protect North Carolina she will do her whole duty, but if soldiers from other States are to be sent here to destroy private property and raise mobs among our own citizens, the effect will be most disastrous upon the cause of the Confederacy.

No attempt was made to resist the destruction of the *Standard* office, for no one felt disposed to interfere with a mob composed of armed soldiers, led by their own officers. Governor Vance, Mayor Harrison and others exerted themselves to quell the outbreak on yesterday morning, but nothing could be done until the *Journal* office had been gutted.

We hope that sufficient has been done to satisfy the advocates of mob law in North Carolina, and we do most sincerely trust that that portion of the press and pulpit that have been laboring to inaugurate these things will cease their reckless, lawless teachings. Hayman swing from the gallows that he had erected for another, and we warn some of these men that such may be their fate. If citizens be guilty of treason the laws are sufficient. Two weeks ago we used this language: "We counsel peace among our friends. Mobs are a disgrace to any people, and once let fiends and devils will be engaged in or start them." We repeat—we counsel peace among our friends. Be guilty of no violence; get up no mobs; attempt no violence upon the person or property of any one. Mobs are a disgrace to any people. Let us unite for the common struggle—to meet and conquer the common enemy—and we shall have enough to do. If the government cannot restrain the soldiers passing through our State, and armed mobs come and destroy our property, let them do it. We have put ninety thousand men in the field and the few unarmed citizens left behind can make no resistance, but let no citizen engage in such lawlessness and thus bring disgrace upon the fair fame of our good old State.

The rebukes administered to the mobs by our patriotic Chief Magistrate, and the noble stand he has taken in defence of law and order have been such as to increase and intensify that unbounded affection which our people already had for him. Let the government curb its soldiers and Governor Vance will be able to restrain the people of North Carolina from any further riotous proceedings, and he will do it.

Those officers in the army who have managed the meetings and passed resolutions committing the private soldiers to denunciations of their friends at home in which the soldiers really took no part or had any voice, have contributed largely to the scenes of the last forty-eight hours, and we hope the lesson will deter them from further attempts to deceive and impose upon the people, in the army or at home. It is time that bitterness and recrimination should cease, and that our people should have peace and harmony among

CHARLESTON.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE—FINALE OF THE CONTEST FOR BATTERY WAGNER—UNPRECEDENTED BOMBARDMENT—EVACUATION OF MORRIS ISLAND BY OUR FORCES, &c.

The telegraph has already apprised us of the evacuation of Morris Island by our forces. From the *Mercury* of Monday last, we give the following detailed account of the siege, evacuation, &c:

The dawn of Friday last revealed a large United States banner—the hated flag of stars and stripes—flaunting from work of the enemy within one hundred and fifty yards of Wagner.

On the same morning, which, from imperfect information, we, in our last issue, erroneously reported as comparatively quiet, the enemy opened, just before 5 o'clock, with their Parrott guns upon that fort; firing first upon the flank curtain, and gradually edging toward the centre. At a quarter past five, the Ironsides drew up within 1500 yards, and commenced to shell with great rapidity. It was not until a quarter to eight that she retired, having kept up a continuous fire for more than two hours and a half.—The loss sustained at Wagner by this fire fell principally upon the 25th S. C. V., as will be shown by one of the lists of casualties appended to this report.

During this day, the enemy advanced their parallels only a very short distance from their main approach.

At three o'clock on Saturday the enemy again opened upon Wagner from all their land batteries, assisted by the Ironsides, several gunboats, and an occasional shot from the monitors. This bombardment—beyond all doubt the most fierce and long continued which has taken place against Wagner since the beginning of the siege—lasted throughout Saturday and Saturday night, and did not abate until Sunday morning at eight o'clock. Nor was this abatement of much duration. The fire was soon renewed, and was continued with little less vigor all Sunday, the Ironsides—which maintained a position between Gregg and Wagner, and kept shelling Wagner and the beach—being especially active.

It was Saturday night, however, and on Sunday morning up to eight a. m., that the bombardment raged with its greatest fury. The shots—many of them coming together, as from the broadside of a ship—were often more than sixty to the minute.

Our batteries on James Island of course joined in the melee, and did their utmost to annoy the enemy's land batteries.

But the bombardment of Wagner was not the only event of Saturday night. About ten o'clock the enemy displayed from the deck of a monitor off Morris Island an immense calcium light, and several monitors soon after moved up and opened on Battery Gregg. Moultrie and Gregg replied with spirit. At a quarter to two a rocket was thrown up, and ere many minutes elapsed the enemy were desgried approaching Morris Island at a point between Gregg and Wagner. They had come down in barges through the creek west of Morris Island, obviously with the design of assaulting Gregg in the rear. Advancing in line of battle they were permitted to come very near, when a nine inch Dahlgren opened upon them at short range, with double canister. Our howitzers then commenced a fire of shrapnel and canister, while our infantry, admirably posted, poured into them a fire of musketry. Moultrie, Battery Bee and Battery Mitchell also opened upon them a rapid and most demoralizing fire. This they could not withstand, and though for a very short while they maintained a fire of musketry and grape shot from their barges, they were soon forced to withdraw, seemingly much surprised and confused by their reception and our admirable disposition. It is said that a few gained the shore, but these soon scampered to their boats, so that no psisoners were taken. The loss inflicted upon the enemy in this baffled attempt at an assault was probably not inconsiderable, but as all who were struck fell in the boats, the extent of that loss is of course unknown. Some bodies were found which floated ashore.

It is almost impossible to describe the terrible beauty of the scene in Charleston harbor as witnessed on Saturday night from the city. From Moultrie almost to Secessionville, a whole semi-circle of the horizon was lit up by incessant flashes from cannon and shell. As peal on peal of artillery rolled across the waters, one could scarcely resist the belief that not less than a thousand great guns were in action. It was a grand chorus of hell, in which Moloch might have assisted and over which Satan might have presided.

All this went on beneath a waning September moon, which, with its warm Southern light, mellowed by a somewhat misty atmosphere, brought out softly, yet distinctly, the most distant outlines of the harbor.

The loss at Wagner during this awful bombardment was considerable. Up to eight o'clock on Sunday it amounted to one hundred and fifty in killed and wounded. Probably many more were added to these casualties in the course of the day.

At Gregg there were but eight casualties on Saturday night during the skirmish with the barges.—Among them was a Captain of the 27th Georgia Volunteers.

Under cover of their ceaseless fire, the Yankees had approached on Sunday within forty yards of Wagner.

During the bombardment of Friday last, the brave and zealous Major Warley was wounded at Wagner by the fragment of a shell. He was struck on the ankle, and the wound is said not to be severe. About nine o'clock, p. m., of that day, he was put into a barge—the *Leo*, belonging to General Ripley—to be brought to the city. Of this barge, with its gallant freight, and of its crew, which was made up of white men, nothing has been heard up to the present moment. The inference is that it was captured, with all on board, by a reconnoitering party of the enemy, whose small boats nightly patrol the waters between Morris Island and Fort Johnson. Col. Rhett's boat, returning from Morris Island to Charleston Saturday night with Lieut. Jones, passed between several of these prowlers, and was not fired on, probably on account of the contemplated attack on Gregg.

On Sunday, Commander A. F. Warley went down in the *Juno*, under a flag of truce to carry certain despatches, and also with the purpose of discovering the fate of the missing officer. He was fired on fourteen times, but came to anchor under fire, and was met by Ensign Porter. This officer replied to the commander's inquiries "that he had been away" on Friday night, and that though he had heard that there had been a capture, he was not aware whether Major Warley was among the prisoners or not. He added that he would inquire, and, if Major Warley was a captive, he would inform the commander when the despatches were answered. No reply has yet been received.

It will scarcely be believed (though what would not one believe of a Yankee?) that the shore batteries fired for some time on the *Juno*, utterly regardless of her flag of truce. Eight shots were directed at her, even after she had come to anchor, with the white ensign of peace at her fore. Nor did they fire badly. Several shots passed through her rigging, a few dashed the spray into the faces of the crew, and not one passed more than five steps from the ship.

EVACUATION OF MORRIS ISLAND.

To sum up the events through which we have just passed, battery Wagner has been subjected during the last three days and nights to the most terrific fire that any earthwork has undergone in all the annals of [illegible] ly laid the wood work of the boomproofs entirely bare, and had displaced the sand to so great a degree that the sally-ports are almost entirely blocked up. The parallels of the enemy yesterday afternoon had been pushed *up to the very mouth of Battery Wagner*, and it was no longer possible to distinguish our fire from that of the enemy. During the entire afternoon the enemy shelled the sand hills in the rear of Battery Wagner (where our wounded lay) very vigorously.

Under these circumstances, and in view of the difficulties of communication with Cumming's Point, the impossibility of longer holding Morris Island became apparent, and it was determined that strenuous efforts should be made at once to release the brave garrison of the Island, who seemed to be almost within the enemy's grasp. This desirable result was accomplished with the most commendible promptitude and success.

At about six o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the orders for the evacuation were delivered to Col. Keitt, commanding our forces on the Island. Everything was at once made ready for the abandonment of Batteries Wagner and Gregg. The dead were buried, and, at nightfall, the wounded were carfully removed in barges to Fort Johnson. The guns, which, for so many weeks had held the foe at bay, were double-shotted, fired and spiked; the heaviest pieces were dismounted, and the carriages rendered worthless. The preliminary preparations being thus completed, the work of embarkation was noiselessly begun, and the brave men of the garrison, in forty barges, were soon gliding from the beach they had held so stoutly and so long. The evacuation was conducted by Col. Keitt, assisted by Major Bryan, A. A. G.; and the success with which what has always been considered one of the most difficult feats of warfare has been performed is worthy of the highest praise. Batteries Gregg and Wagner had both been carefully mined, with a view to blowing them up. It was about one o'clock this morning when the last three boats—containing Col. Keitt and a number of his officers—left the Island. The slow match was lighted by Captain Huguenin at Wagner, and by Captain Lesesne at Gregg; but, owing to some defect in the fuses, no explosion took place at either fort.

During the evacuation the enemy was not idle. A constant fire of shell was kept up against Wagner, and his howitzer barges were busily plying about this side of Morris Island, to prevent the retreat of our men. But fortunately the night was murky, and all our barges, with the exception of one, containing about twelve or fifteen men, passed in safety. • •

A little before three o'clock this morning the following was received from Major Elliott, commanding Fort Sumter:

FORT SUMTER, Sept. 7—2 40, a. m.

All the garrison of Morris Island who came here have been shipped. Lieutenant Haskell's boat from the *Chicora* was captured by a Yankee barge. Two of the crew came to Fort Sumter and report that all our troops had left the Island.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT, Maj. Com'd'g.

Thus ends the defence of Morris Island. The issue has been foreseen since the enemy's first success on the 10th of July. The defence of the Island had been prolonged far beyond what was deemed possible at first, and the brave garrisons who have held it deserve the admiration of their countrymen.

The aggregate of casulties in the struggle for the Island have been, on our side, about 700—killed wounded and missing. The enemy's loss is estimated at about six thousand. The successful evacuation, after the glorious defence of forty-eight days, is under all the circumstances, a most gratifying military event.

TO MY READERS AND FRIENDS.

On Wednesday night last, about ten o'clock, a body of soldiers belonging to General Benning's Georgia Brigade, with arms in their hands, and commanded by officers, attacked my office, destroyed a part of its materials, and threw the types into pie. As the result of this I shall be compelled to suspend the publication of the *Standard* for a few days; but I trust I will be able soon to resume publication. No efforts or expense will be spared to serve the paper to you as heretofore.

At the earliest moment practicable I shall put the public in possession of all the facts connected with this outrage. It is sufficient to say, at present, that a free and *loyal* press has been trampled down—that the State has been insulted—that the majesty of the civil law has been set at defiance, and that an outrage has been committed on my Constitutional rights which has no example, in the language of Gov. Vance who addressed the soldiers, "even in the dominions of Ab. aham Lincoln." I appeal to my friends to be as calm as possible, and firm and determined; and I hope it is not necessary that I should assure them that I am undismayed, and as firmly determined as ever to maintain at all hazards the right of free speech and a free press. W. W. HOLDEN.

August 9, 1863.

The News.

A desperate assault made upon Sumter has been repulsed by that noble garrison, and the ruins of the proud Fort were in our possession at last accounts. Our loss has been considerable and we shall give the names of the killed and wounded of Clingman's Brigade, if any, as soon as we can get them. We took a number of prisoners from the enemy in the assault upon Sumter.

Of movements in East Tennessee we know but little. Andy Johnson is said to be in Knoxville, and a great battle is expected soon.

All quiet on the Rappahannock at last accounts.

TROUBLE IN WILKES AND IREDELL.—We regret to learn that there have been serious encounters with the deserters in Iredell and Wilkes counties. We did hope that the patriotic appeal of our Executive and President Davis would have induced all deserters to return to their colors, but not so. Let the last one be caught and forced back, or punished with the severest penalty. The Charlotte *Bulletin* of yesterday says:

Yesterday, as we have been informed, a severe battle was fought by Lieut. Roberts with 40 Confederate soldiers, in Iredell, resulting in the capture of four and the killing of two or three of the traitors, who have sent to Trap Hill for reinforcements.

Col. Sharp, of the 71st N. C. Militia, having been called on to sustain the Confederate authorities is sending forward the miltia to the support of Lieut. Roberts, who expected a pitched battle yesterday.

We had the pleasure of seeing the gallant Colonel Faison, of the 56th N. C. Troops, in this city yesterday. We published, sometime ago, the finding of the Court Martial in the charges made against this gallant officer for alleged bad behavior at Gum Swamp, and it will be remembered that he was honorably acquitted. We have evidences that satisfies us that Col. Faison behaved most gallantly on that occasion, and that his entire regiment have great respect for and confidence in him.

We would suggest, with becoming humility, to those of our preachers that are in the habit of preaching war and blood, that they make *peace at home* the subject of their next discourse. Peace on earth and

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a number of public meetings have recently been held in various portions of the State, in some of which threats have been made of combined resistance to the execution of the laws of Congress, in regard to conscription and the collection of taxes, thereby endangering the public peace and tranquility as well as the common cause of independence, which we have so solemnly engaged to defend: And whereas, it is my sworn duty to see all the laws of the land faithfully executed, and quiet and order maintained within our borders,

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my Proclamation, commanding all such persons to renounce such evil intentions, and warning them to beware of the criminal and fatal consequences of carrying such threats into execution.

The inalienable and invaluable right of the people to assemble together and cousult for the common good, together with its necessary concomitants, the freedom of speech and the press, are secured to you, my countrymen, by the most sacred compacts. They shall never find a disturber in me. Yet you will remember that the same instruments which guarantee these great rights, also bind you to the exercise of them, within the bounds of law, and impose upon me the solemn duty of seeing that these bounds be not transgressed. The Constitution of the Confederate States, and all laws passed in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land; resistance to them by combination is *treason*, and without combination, is a high crime against the laws of your country. Let no one be deceived. So long as these laws remain upon the statute book they shall be executed. Surely, my countrymen, you would not seek to cure the evils of one revolution by plunging the country into another. You will not knowingly, to the present desolating war with a common enemy, add the horrors of internal strife and entire subversion of law and civil authority! You must not forget the enviable character which you have always maintained, as a sober, conservative and law-abiding people; nor would I have you to forget the plain, easy and *constitutional* method of redressing your grievances. Meet and denounce any existing laws if you think proper—you have that right—and instruct your representatives in Congress or the State Legislature, as the case may be, to *repeal them*. Your own chosen servants made these obnoxious laws—they can repeal them, if such are your instructions. If you regard them as unconstitutional, the Supreme Court sits ready to decide upon all cases properly brought before it. Its decisions are final in the State of North Carolina, and shall be executed while I power remains in your Executive to enforce any law. There is no grievance to redress and no proposition to be made, but can be most beneficially effected in the way our fathers marked out by the ballot-box, and the other constitutionally appointed means. In times of great public sensibility like the present, any departure from the legal channel is revolutionary and dangerous, and tends to the division and distraction of our people.

It is my great desire, and, I hope, that of all good citizens, that our people should remain united, befall us what may. Should we triumph in the great struggle for independence let no feelings of revenge, no bitterness mar our rejoicing of that glorious day. Should we fail, and come short of that great object for which we have struggled so long and bled so freely, let not our strife and domestic feuds add to the bitterness of defeat.

Attempts suddenly to change the existing order of things would only result in bloodshed and ruin. I therefore implore you, my countrymen, of all shades of political opinion, to abstain from assembling together for the purpose of denouncing each other, whether at home or in the army, and to avoid seeking any remedy for the evils of the times by other than legal means and through the properly constituted authorities. We are embarked in the holiest of all causes which can stir the heart of patriots—the cause of liberty and independence. We are committed to it by every tie that can bind an honorable people. Multitudes of our bravest and best have already sealed it with their blood, whilst others, giving up all earthly possessions, are either languishing in dungeons or are homeless wanderers through the land, and all have felt, in a greater or less degree, the iron hand of war. A great and glorious nation is struggling to be born, and wondering kingdoms and distant empires are stilled with listening hope and admiration, watching this greatest of human events. Let them not, I pray you, be shocked with the spectacle of domestic strife and petty, malignant feuds. Let not our enemy be rejoiced to behold the strong arms and stronger devotion, which have often made him tremble, turned against ourselves. Let us rather show that the God of Liberty is in His Holy Temple—the hearts of freemen—and bid all the petty bickerings of earth keep silence before Him.

Instead of engaging in this unholy and unpatriotic strife and threatening to resist the laws of the land and endangering the peace of society, let us prepare diligently and with hopeful hearts for the hardships and suffering of the coming winter. Heaven has blessed us with abundant crops, but thousands of the poor are unable to purchase. Let us begin in time and use every effort to provide for them and secure them against suffering. Above all, let us exert ourselves to the utmost to return to duty the many brave but misguided men who have left their country's flag in the hour of danger, and God will yet bless us and our children, and our children's children will thank us for not despairing of the Republic in its darkest hours of disaster, and still more, for adhering to and preserving, amid the fiery trials of war, conservative sentiments and the rights and civil liberties of the young confederacy.

§§§§§§§§§ In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Gen.
§§§§§§§§§ L. S. §Governor, Captain General and Commander
§§§§§§§§§ Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 7th day of September, A. D., 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

Z. B. VANCE.

By by the Governor:

R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.

Sept 8-1w

Daily papers publish one week and weeklies and semi-weeklies two weeks.

We are authorized to announce Hon. A. ARRINGTON, of Nash county, a candidate for election to Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Orange, Wake, Granville, Warren, Franklin and Nash. Election first Thursday in November. Sept 8-1t

We are authorised by the friends of Lieut. WALTER DUNN, of Lenoir County, to announce the name of that gentleman as a candidate to represent the people of the 2nd District, in the next Confederate Congress. Aug 27-tf

We are authorized to say that THOMAS FAISON has consented, at the earnest solicitations of many friends, to become a candidate for Congress in the 3rd Congressional district. Sept 7-tf

We are authorized to announce Captain JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, at the election to be held in November next. Aug 8-td

NOTICE.

ON TUESDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, I will sell at public auction, in Louisburg, N. C., all my Hotel Furniture, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Blankets, Sheets, Spreads, &c., Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Crockery, Knives and Forks, Cooking Utensils, and various other articles of furniture; also one Hack and Harness, one Horse, and a lot of Farming Tools.

I will also rent my Hotel and hire out several negroes for the balance of the year. M. B. JOINER,
Louisburg, N. C.
Sept 8-4t

SOAP.

TWO BELL SOAP IS FULLY EQUAL